THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR 1861.

Inauguration of the New Board of Aldermen.

Election of Henry W. Genet as President by Acclamation and Without Ballet.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. VALENTINE AS CLERK.

PRESIDENT GENET'S ADDRESS.

MESSAGE FROM MAYOR WOOD.

slom of the State Against the Citysertion of the Inherent Rights of the Corporation of the City, and Showing the Large Increase of Taxation in Consequence of the Deprivation of these Rights by the Legislature, Re.,

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The roll was called at twelve o'clock.

Alderman Books moved that Alderman Froment b led to the chair as temporary President. Alderman Fromer, on taking the chair, announced that he was ready to hear the desires of the Board. Alderman Book then moved that Alderman Genet be

oted permanent President of the Board for the year. Alderman Dayron, in seconding the nomination, said:-As there is no other candidate that I am aware of to pre-side over this Board for the ensuing year, and in entire confidence that the Board will be presided over by Alderman Henry W. Genet with impartiality and dignity, I move you, sir, that a ballot be dispensed with, and that

Carried unanimously.

Alderman Fromest called upon Aldermen Dayton and Platt to conduct the President to the chair.

President GENET, on taking the chair, addressed the

Board. He said :-

President Gener, on taking the chair, addressed the Board. He said:—
Generation of the highly benorable and important position to which your kind and triendly partially has called me, I would be wanting in candor did I not say, that my acceptance carries with it a due appreciation of the responsibility which will devolve upon me, as the presiding office of such an intelligent and influential body—representing, as you do, in legislative council, hearily a mition of unhabilitatic, and interests, in addition to great local wealth, of a political and commercial character, difficult to over-estimate or magnify.

Elected, as we are, gentlemen, to discussing important trusts and cellber te upon measures affooting the people of this city at large, as well as to protect z amough the particular tolerests of our district constituents, it is essential to a proper and satisfactory result of our laborations to the great resources of the city, its future anyspherent of the great resources of the city, its future anyspherent and greatness and the general welfare of the citizens, should at all times receive our carriest attention and consideration.

While a diversity of epinion exists as to our system, and experience has taught us that legislative interference with our municipal right has not been conductive to the general interests as the engratment of the ideas of menigerants of or indifferent to our wants and requirements in our charter are memorate has involved the instability of our musicipal government, as well as great and unnecessary expense, it is, nevertheless, graitlying to make the decided improvement in the workings of the executive and legislative operation of the city government under disadvantages measurable for many just causes of public compliant against the system by the honest and efficient discharge of the multivarious duties entrusted to them.

Believing that a desire on our part to subserve the in-

public compass aguist the system of the multivarious daties entrusted to show.

Believing that a desire on our part to subserve the interests of our citizens will insure a cordial co-operation with the executive departments, I trust the practical suggestions from the different heads of the departments will be treated with the respect and consideration to which they are entitled, and that our legislative action will give effect to all proper recommondations by the passage of the necessary ordinances or resolutions.

Commoncoins our official duties at a time when, by unfortunate political causes, the commercial infairs of every section of our country are embarrassed, and as the manifold other interests of the people of the city of New York may be injuriously affected thereby, it behoves each member of this Beard to be zealous in his endeavors to encourage all such enterprises and improvements as necessarily tend to strengthen our position either in a political or commercial view, or assist in continuing and advancing the presperity and growth of our city.

continuing and advancing the prosperity and growth of our city.

In concluding, it is not inappropriate, in view of the severe occource, and at times bitter condemnation, expressed in the daily journals upon the individual members of either branch of the Common Council and of their official acts, and as a complete answer to frequent charges made by individuals without due consideration and inquiry, to refer to our responsibility and accountability for the distancement or expenditure of the public money at the present time, and also to revert to the general statistics of our city government at periods within the last thirty years.

the best thirty years.

Palmace in Treesury Dec. 31, 1829 Beceived in Treasury to Dec. 31, 1830	\$1,148 90 1,036.940 40
Total Paid out on 1,551 warrants	\$1,038,059 30 1,033,419 70
Balance in Treasury. Vaice of real and personal estate in 1830 Real estate Personal estate	\$4,669 66 \$87,668,580 87,684,988
Total Population, 202,689. Recepts, 1860 Expenditures Population, 816,294. Value of real estate	2,587,490 24
Value of real estate, 1860	379,061,530 00
Total \$ Population, 860,000. Warrants Warrants paid by	Warranti afloat, un

Value of real es Value of person	state, 1860		\$379.	061,530 OC)
Total			\$552,	022,722 00	١
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\$K808Y				ariout, un	
245003		arrants paid b	y	paid, Drc 31, 1869.	
		Chamterlain.	No.	dmount.	
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Special do 1	819 612 40	1,792,442 49	9	27,068 91	
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for payment					
of C. Dans	2,076,104 17	2,076 104 17		-	ė
Do do int. do.		546,989 O		-	٠
Warrants dra'n					
prior to 1850.	50,802 86	5 59,802 80	, -	-	۱
Total 4	01 686 891 01	21,602,689 6	166	84 131 45	i
EXPENDIZUES C	METER THEAD O	B NOT RESPONS	FULL	WHICH THE	١
Como	Amoreni.	Amount.	No.	Amount	ė
Arrears	8365,451 92	854,082 04		1,369 8	
AlmshouseDo-	\$010 ant ea	desiros es	-	Aprile at	1
partment	665.000 60	665,000 00	-	-	
Almeh books.					
and repairs.	115,260 00	116 250 00	-	-	ė
Interest on re-	THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.				
venue b'ude	200,506 44	290,217 50	2	288 64	ì
Int. on Central		*** *** ***			
Fark debt	128,824 34	128,824 34	-	-	۱
let. on C'l Park		168,681 23		4.047 67	
int. on public	178,628 90	105,651 23		*, MIT 01	
edno ta stock				make the	
of 1873		90,800 00			
Ann'l instal me		- colons or			Ī
on principal					
of pub. ed's					
stk. of 1873	18,629 4	4 18,269 44	-	***	۰
stk. of 1873	18,629 4			-	١

50,000 00 54,000 00 --

Heary Smith.
Richard Parry.
John T. Henry.
John E. Henry.
John E. Henry.
John H. Brady.
Michael Tucmey.
Charies J. Chups.
John Rasself.
Lena Dayton. On motion of Alderman Pausy, David T. Valentie

was unanimously appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, without

ballot.

Aldermen Froment, Chipp and Dayton were appointed a committee to wait upon the Mayor and inform him that the Board was organized and ready to receive any com-

The committee returned in a few minutes, and said that the May or would send a communication immediately.

Aldermon Frear, Boole and Allen were appointed a com

tee to wait upon the Board of Councilmen. The Passesser announced to the Board that he had ap-pointed John W. Boyce as reader of the Board.

Board govern this Board until further ordered. Adopted. The following communication was received from the Alderman Boxes moved that the reading be sus

and Alderman Tuomey moved that three thousand copies Alderman Dayron desired to hear the communication read before he would vote for a large number of copies

being p inted. He thought it more respectful to the Mayor to have the document read—a course which was usual in all parliamentary and legislative bodies.

Alderman Books denied the intention of any disrespect, and on the vote being taken the reading was sus-

An amendment was made to print one thousand copies, instead of three thousand, which was lest. Three thou-sand copies were then ordered to be printed.

MAYOR WOOD'S MESSAGE.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNTY:—
GENTIMENT—We are entering upon the public duties of the year under circumstances as unprecedented as they are gloomy and painful to contemplate. The great trading and producing interests of not only the city of New York, but of the entire country, are prostrated by a manetary crisis; and although similar calamities have before befalln us, it is the first time that they have emanated from causes having no other origin than that which may be traced to political disturbances. Truly may it now be said "We are in the midst of a revolution, bloodless as yot." Whether the dreadful alternative implied as probable in the conclusion of this prophetic quotation may be averted "no human ken can divine." It is quite certain that the severity of the storm is unexampled in our history, and if the disintegration of the federal government, with the this people, shall not follow, it will be owing more to the interposition of Divine Providence than to the inherent

of any other human agency.

It would seem that a dissolution of the federal Union is mevitable. Having been formed originally upon a basis of general and nutual protection, but separate local in-dependence, each State reserving the outire and abso-lute control of its own domestic affairs, it is evidently impossible to keep them together longer than they deem themselves fairly treated by each other, or longer than the interests, bonor and fraternity of the people of the several States are satisfied. Being a government created by opinion, its continuance is dependent upon the con-tinuance of the sentiment which formed it. It cannot be preserved by coercion or held together by force. A reort to this last dreadful alternative would of itself destroy not only the government, but the lives and proper-

ty of the people.

If these forebodings shall be realized, and a separation of the States shall occur, momentous considerations will be presented to the corporate authorities of this city. We must provide for the new relations which will no cessarily grow out of the new condition of public affairs. It will not only be necessary for us to settle the relations which we shall hold to other cities and States, but to cetablish, if we can, new ones with a portion of our own State. Being the child of the Union-having drawn our sustenance from its bosom, and arisen to our present power and strength through the vigor of our mother— when deprived of her maternal advantages, we must rely upon our own resources, and assume a position pre-dicated upon the new phase which public affairs will present, and upon the inherent strength which our goographical, commercial, political and financial pre-eminence

mparts to us.

With our aggrieved brethren of the slave States we have friendly relations and a common sympathy. We have not participated in the warfare upon their constitutional rights or their domestic institutions. While other portions of our State have, unfortunately, been imbucd with the fanatical spirit which actuates a portion of the people of New England, the city of New York has unfal-teringly preserved the integrity of its principles in adherence to the compromises of the constitution and the equal rights of the people of all the States. We have respected the local interests of every section, at no time oppressing, but all the while aiding in the development of the resources of the whole country. Our ships have

has a right to expect and should endeavor to preserve a continuance of uninterrupted intercourse with every section.

It is, however, folly to disguise the fact that, judging from the past, New York may have more cause of apprehension from the aggressive legislation of our own State than from external dangers. We have already largely suffered from this cause. For the past five years our interests and corporate rights have been repeatedly trampled upon. Being an integral portion of the State, it has been assumed, and in effect tacitly admitted on our part by non-resistance, that all political and governmental power over us rested in the State Legislature. Even the common right of taxing ourselves for our own government has been yielded, and we are not now permitted to do so without this authority.

The enormous expense of the government of this city, its inefficiency for the correction of abuses and the securing of economy, and a state of a uninistration throughout bordering on anarchy and otter confusion, all free sailbily impel to the serious inquiry whether the Legislature had power and authority to effect those miachievous changes in the organization of our municipal affairs. I

its inefficiency for the correction of abuses and the securing of contomy, and a state of a timestration throughout bordering on anarchy and other confusion, all irrevisably impel to the serious inquiry whether the Leginlature had power and authority to effect those mischievous charges in the organization of our municipal affairs. I would be recreant to my duties as a citizen if I for bore protesting against what I am convinced has been a sories of userpations on the part of the State Legislatures, as detrumental to our city as unwarranted by every consideration of common justice. The Legislature could only enlarge the powers of the corporation for the botter government of the city, and the comfort, prosperity and good order of the popule, but was not permitted to annul, imit and abridge that municipal independence which New York had enjoyed for a period long anterior to the Revolutionary struggle. On the change in the political relations which essaed at the successful termination of the memerable war for Independence, it must be chaoseded that the regulation of commerce passed into the least surrendering that municipal self government which had been granted in the ampliest terms that language could employ. These perogatives and immunities were to remain inviolable forever, and in all the local concerns of the city, in her demestic polity, in the management and enjoyment of her franchiese, and the regulation of internal order, she was to be, entirely independent. No candid mind can, after a neveral of the original grants, fail to perceive the extent of the usirpations that have been made on the municipal city in development of a municipal corporation that would, in its free and analie provides, and the regulation of internal order, she was to be, entirely independent. No candid mind can, after a neveral of the original grants, fail to perceive the extent of the usurpations that have been made on the municipal city in development of the first the own of people in the substitutions. Permit me to call your attenti

In 1862 the directors of the Dutch West India Company, to the recommendation as the government granted to the city of New Amsterdam a mountipal government substantially similar to that of the city of Amsterdam. Its magistrates were to be elected by the citizons, and its form was that of the famous city from which it derived the name it then bore. In 1866 flowerpor Nichols granted an act of incorporation, and the city was placed under the administration of a Mayor, Alderman and Sheriff. In 1873 the Dutch regained poseession, and for a briof period the old system was restored, but in 1874 the English rule was re-established by treaty.

Thomas Dungan, Lieutenant Governor and Vice Admiral of New York and its dependencies, on the 22d of April, 1886, granted to this city a charter conferring extensive grants and confirming and ratifying previous rights, describing it as "an archeat city," and admitting that its citizens 'have anciently been a body politic and corporate." The tenor of the famous instrument—the Magna Charta of the municipal rights of New York—shows clearly that it was the intention of the representative of the then sovereign to confer on this "ancient city" the largest civic immunities and raise it to the highest rank, while confirming all that it had enjoyed by prescription or previous concessions since its foundation. In 1730 the Chartee of Goy Dongan was ratified by Goy

Reciprocest. and defitives powers, specially and grant design. The process of the

The contributions of this city to the State on this	AC-
count have been as follows:-	
1865\$471,618 1858\$1,410.	108
1866 734,943 1859 1,328 (TO
1857 896,545 1860 2,108.6	135
The city not only bears its own school expenses, b	
in addition, large sums are paid to the State to be us	
in other counties. The sum to be raised this year	for
this purpose will be \$1,792,697.	3.70
The Corporation are entirely divested of all power or	rer
the common schools of the city, aithough compelled	hy
to a to color substances the Proof of Colorest a man	

named Abraham Lent.

The result of the first ballot was as follows:—

There being no election, the members proceeded to

again and proceeded to ballot for permanent President which resulted precisely as the former ballots. It was nderstood that Mr. Repper was the democratic member who refused to vote for Mr. Jones, the candidate of his party. On motion of that gentleman the Board ad journed to meet on Tuesday evening at five o'clock.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONDAY, Jan. 7-6 P. M. The bank statement of to-day compares as follows with that of last week:-

Wesk-end'g. Loans. Specie. Circulation. Deposits. Doc. 29. 3131.316.258 23.276.058 8.287.582 87.166.694 Jan. 6. . . . 129,625.466 24.839,476 8.698,283 86,464.430

Decrease.\$31,680,893 Increase. — 1,564,417 410,701 The decrease of loans and deposits continues to reflect the action of the banks in preparing for the

new regime which is to go into force after 1st Februsry. Some of the banks, especially the smaller ones, have been in the habit of carrying far too little specie for their liabilities; we are glad to see. by the detailed table which is printed below, that this error is being corrected. The increase of specie is rather less than was expected; but it must be remembered that we are sending specie regularly to the South, and thus supplying, not only the cotton, but the Western States, also with a hard money currency. The amount of gold in circulation in the United States at the present time is probably far greater than it ever was be-

fore.
The money market continues to grow easier. On call the supply at six per cent is considerably in excess of the wants of the brokers. A fair amount of paper was passed to-day at nine per cent. First class paper is growing very scaree. and lenders are still as distrustful as ever of second class names.

Exchange on Europe is firmer, but there is little doing. The leading drawers are asking 106

feered, 8 a 1/2 Pacific Mail, 881/4 a 1/2: New York Central, 78 % a 1/4; Erie, 34 % a 36; Hudson River, 47 % a 1/4; Harlem, 16 a 1/4; do. preferred, 33 % a Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 14 a 1/4; do. guaranteed, 34½ s ½; Panama, 116 a½; Illinois Central, 78 a ½; Galena and Chicago, 64½ a 65; Cleveland and Tolodo, 34 a ½; Chicago and Rock Island, 54% a 66%; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy,

66% a 67. The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:-
 Receipts
 \$659,840
 23

 — For customs
 64,000
 0e

 Payments
 449,939
 85

 Palance
 3,865,346
 86

The following dividends have been declared:-The following dividends have been declared:—
The Ecsolute Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent, payable on comand; the Guardan Life Insurance Company, a semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent, payable on the 10th rist; the Merchanta' Bank of St. Louis, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, after placing two per cent to the credit of the contingent fund; the couthern Fank at New Orleans, a dividend of four per cent, payable to Northern stockholders at the Chemical Bank, New York, on the 21st rust.

The following are the December earnings of the

raircads named:—					
	Acc., 1860.	Dec., 1800			
Hudson River	\$232,032	220,37			
Michigan Central	182,948	129 02			
Michigan Southern	147 000	136,00			
Galena & Chicago	89 343	89,77			
Cleveland & Toledo	82,219	82,58			
Illinois Central	198,385	227,31			

The movement of the banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follews:-

N. Tork, Bec. 27., \$111,316,228 87,66,664 23,375,58 8,287,682 Boston, Bec. 31... 61,572,776 R.101,474 2,978,097 6,598,15 Phira, Dec. 31... 6,572,797 15,183,744 2,634,642 2,610,716 N.Oricaus, Dec. 29. 1c, 144,431 17,944,641 13,656,053 6,158,874 Total . \$27,92,641 138,344,863 44,794,382 23,426,987 Last week . 229,83,848 136,530,844 40,523,746 21,540,246 Last year 24,429,627 134,229,862 41,43,666 28,800,396 We read in the New Orleans Picayune of the

upon. We notice a further curtailment in discounts of \$410,500. The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of Jan-

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of January 3 says:

The year 1861 opened more favorably in a commercial and financial part of view than even the most courage spects would have centured to predict only a few weeks before; but the political slaim indicates no abatoment whatever, and, if anything, looked more ominous than formerly. The latest news received from Europe has had quite a reassuring effect, and indications on every side point to a rottin of confidence; but capitalists still appear to be very shy, and the heavy obligations maturing temperrow evidently excite no little apprehension. Strictly prime paper, however, is in moderate request, and choice armos can be readily sold at 1% a 1% per cent per north. At bank there is no marked change noticeable, and the novement in the discount line is principally confined to renewals, though accommodation is granted all round where no extension is likely to be asked for, and there is an evident tendency to more general movement. There is no letup in the inflax of species movement. There is no letup in the inflax of species movement. There is no letup in the inflax of species movement. There is no letup in the inflax of species of the present of loace, as the banks are still agreed or pursuing a very cautious policy. Receipts since Sunday comprise \$133 000 in gold by express from New York, and \$26,716 in the same by steamship from Hayana. Stocks and bonds are reported in better request, but the movement still shows no symptoms whatever of activity. Holders of all classes have advanced their figures. There is no demand for time vills on New York, &c., and rates of this class must still be considered to minimally, while sight continues steady at previous figures.

The Posten Traveller of Saturday evening reports:-

ports:—
Money matters are steadily improving, and the rates of interest for loans and discounts are fast settling down towards the old fashioned figure of six per cent. In the street the lower grades of paper are less freely offered than of late, and more resulty negotiated. The specie holding to-day was \$4,169,700, the increase being \$400. The returns of cent from the mint will add largely to this amount. At the stock board there is increased framess, both for divisiond paying securities and for those of the more prospective and fluctuating kind.

The intercural measure of Geography Plair of

The inaugural message of Governor Blair, of Michigan, announces that the public debt of the State is \$2,288,842 79. In addition to this amount it is indebted to the educational funds of the State \$1,183,589 98, the amount having thus accumulated from \$276,442 44 on the 1st of December, 1849. He recommends the levy of a permanent innual tax, sufficient to pay the entire expense of the State government, and to make provision for a sinking fund, in accordance with the requirements of the constitution, to commence as soon as practicable. The Auditor General's report contains a calculation upon the basis of forty thousand dollars a year, with five per cent annual increase, which would, at five per cent compound interest, pay the entire debt in twenty years. The Govpay the entire debt in twenty years. The Governor hinks that perhaps the amount fixed by the constitution, \$20,000, with an annual increase of five per cent will be succient for the purpose. The finances of the State are temporarily embarrassed, principally by large appropriations to State institutions made by the last Legislature, to relieve which the Auditor General recommends the issue of stocks to meet the interest on the outstanding indebtedness failing due in July, 1861, and January, 1862, and some other State indebtedness, amounting in all to about \$100,000, and to levy a tax to meet the same. A large part of the bonded debt will become down January, 1863, and in mediate provision is recommended for the reissue of these bonds.

The annual report of the Cloveland and Pitts.

The annual report of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad shows gross earnings as follows:-Tend receipts for 1853. \$773,093 63
Tetal receipts for 1859. 906,710 03
Tetal receipts for 1860. 1,020,637 82
The increase of last year's carnings over those

of 1850 was about 12% per cent, and over 1858, 32 per cent. The statement of earnings and operating expenses for 1860 is as fellows:-Borning Str 1860 \$1,029,637 82 Operating expenses 564,497 14

Steady progress has been made in the work of reducing the indebtedness of the company, as will be seen by the following figures:-

The armost Central forwarded 758,795 bushels of grain last meath, of which about 500,000 bushels were sent out of Cairo during the first three working days this month. Twenty-four bundred and acty tons of grain and provisions were delivered at Cairo, and on the 4th, 244 cars were loaded on the line, chiefly destined South.

Exchange on Europe is firmer, but there is little doing. The leading drawers are asking 105 a \(\frac{1}{2} \)—rates which importers are not ready to give. The market at New Orieans has been more active at higher rates; it is not supposed that it will be maintained. Exchange on New York at Chicago is touching figures which, in the course of a few days, will lead to a restoration of our usual financial intercourse with that point. Wheat has lately from at Chicago to prices which have revived the movement of produce.

The stock market opened with more firmness this morning, but fell off toward the close of the session, and was dull and heavy afterward. In the afternoon prices were lower, and the market, though notive, closed weak.

Among the stocks which advanced this morning were Pacific Mail and Harlem preferred. The former touched 90. Michigan Gentral was inactive; the bears offered it freely on time at a considerable reduction from the cash price. Both Frie and Central were lower. The United States 5's 1874 soid down to 92, and State stocks generally were lower. We note a sale this afternoon of the new 12 per cent Treasury notes at 2½ per cent premium. At the close the following were the quotations:—United States 5's 1874, 92 a 93; Virginia 6's, 75% a ½; Canton, 15 a 16; Cumberland Coel pre
Exchange on Europe in the line, chiefly destined South.

Scool Edward, 105 (1967), 106 (1967), 107 (1967)

\$\$\text{SECOND BOARD.}\$
\$\$\text{SECOND BOARD.}\$
\$\$\text{1000 Teem 67s, 76. 102\frac{1}{2}\$ follow be ded. bit 60\frac{1}{2}\$ follow be ded. follow be ded.

New York City Banks, January 5, 1901. Total\$129,625 406 24,839,475 8,698,283 86,454,430

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CFTY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Monday, Jan. 7.—8 P. M.

Aspertine.—Floor—The market was heavy and cleend
at a decline of 50. to 10c. per barrel for superline State
and Western, while extra brands were without change.
The sales feeted up about 14,000 bils., closing within the
range of the following quotations:—
Superfine State.

Extra State, good to choice.

5 50 a 5 40

Extra State, good to choice.

5 50 a 5 40

Superfine Western.

5 50 a 5 40

Commen to choice Western extra.

5 60 a 7 25

hixed to straight Southern.

5 70 a 5 40

Straight to good extra do.

6 00 a 7 25

Choice extra family and bakers' brands.

7 25 a 5 40

Rys flour.

3 16 a 3 55

—Canadian flour was steady and prices unchanged, white
sales were combrade to about 200 bbls. Southern flour
was in fair demand, with sales of about 2,000 bbls.,
clossing within the above range of prices. Rys flour was
firm at quotratons, with sales of 200 bbls. Corn meal was
quiet and steady at our quotations. Wheat—the market
was less active and buoyant, and spring and other coamen grades were dull and lower. The sales embraced
about 30,000 a 40,000 bushels, at 31 60 for cheice white
Michigan (an ouwside price), Chicago No. 2 at 31 19, 31 32

for red State, 31 35 a 51 37 for red Western, the
latter rate for prime, part in store, and \$1 23 for Missouri
club. Corn was heavy and sales limited. 4,000 bushels
inferior mixed were sold at 67%c., and sound do. at 40c.

2071.—The market was steady and the sales com-

a 70c., in store, and 71c. amout, and 72c. for round years, other grain was without change of moment, and sales moderate.

Corres.—The market was steady and the sales comprised a cargo of 1,800 bags Rio, and 4,150 do. Santos, por Hilot, at p. t., and about 200 mats Java at 16½c.

Corros.—The market continued quite firm, with sales of 4,000 bales middling, including about 2,000 in transit. The market colesed firm, on the basis of 12½c.

Instants were steady, but engagements were mederate. For Liverpool 11,000 balsels corn were taken in bulk at 11d, and 16,000 a 20,000 do. wheat, in bulk and abin's bage, at 11½d. a 11d34; 200 boxes bacen at 206 bbs. hard at 37s. 6d. To London 200 boxes bacen at 40s. and 200 therees lard at 40s., and 14,000 bushols wheat at 12½d. There was nothing new reported to Glasgow or the Continent. A vessel was taken up for Cork and erders at 12½d., in busk.

Provisions.—Perk—The market was stiff for mess, with sales of 200 400 bbls., including new mess, at \$16.50 a \$16.76. the latter figure being an outside price; old prime at \$11.20, and new do. at \$12.30. Beef was quiet, with sales of 200 bbls. at \$8.70 a \$9.50 for repacked mass, and

at \$11.50, and new 60, at \$12.50. Beef was quiet, with saies of 200 bils, at \$5.70 a \$9.50 for repacked mess, and at \$10.75 a \$11.50 for extra do. Beef hams were quiet at 12c, a 14c. Excor was dull and lower: saies of Cumberland cut were made at \$3/c. Lard was steady and in fair demand, with saies of 120 bbls, and tierces at 6/c, a 7c. Butter and cheese were quiet.

FIGE.—Sales of 3/c tierces were made at 3/c. a 4c. SUGARS were active, and closed at an advance of 1/c. a 1/c. per lb. The sales embraced 1,000 a 1,700 bhds. Cuba, part good refining grades, at 5/4c. a 6c., and about 1,760 boxes, part at 6/4c.

CITY HOTEL, NEWARK, M. J.-ROARD SEVERAL Diagre, the training booms to let, at half the New York prices; only half an hour's ride from the city; trains run every half hour.

RENTREW HOUSE, 137 BIGHTH STREET, NRAR Broadway-Just opened for the winter. Accommodations for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTE skreet, N. Y., conducted on the Jurepean plan. Great reduction in prices. Family Rooms 24 to 510 per week. Single Rooms, 2 to 33. Media at all bours. No extra charge fee serving meals in private rooms

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NEW LECTURE, NEW LECTURE: NEW LECTURE MENEY WARD BERCHER, Cooper Institute, and evening, 5 o'clock. Tickets 20 cents. To be had of a IF Wall street; Waters, 233 Broadway; Hall & Son, 543 Brang, 18 ore & Forz, 76 Brower; Adams & Spincer Grand street, and Perley, 40 Fourth avenue.

TWO SYSTEMS OF LABOR.—MR. HRLPPR, OF North Caroline, author of "The Impending Crists of the South," will locature on the above subject at Clinton Red. Aster place, on Wednesday evening, January 9, 1881, at deal of clock. Admission 2 costs. Trains at the